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From A Nova Revista for March.

**THE MONROE DOCTRINE.**

Few questions of international importance are attracting more attention at the present moment than the declaration made by President James Monroe in 1823 in regard to European interference in American affairs, which is popularly known as "The Monroe Doctrine." And, at the same time, few questions of such paramount importance have been less understood and more persistently misinterpreted.

In its letter and spirit the Monroe Doctrine is nothing more than a declaration of policy. It has never been confirmed by any congressional act or resolution up to the time of President Cleveland's message on the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela, nor has it ever been officially recognized by any foreign power or in any treaty between the United States and a foreign power. On the contrary, the American congress has refused more than once to affirm, or apply its declarations.

As a declaration of policy, the Monroe Doctrine is sound and justifiable—but only within the bounds clearly expressed by President Monroe himself. Within such bounds it then had the cordial support of Great Britain and has received the endorsement and approval of many prominent British statesmen since that time, including Lord Salisbury himself.

It should be remembered that the Monroe Doctrine owes its origin to the threatened armed interference of the Holy Alliance (Russia, Prussia, Austria and France) in the revolutionary struggle then existing between Spain and her American colonies. The American and French revolutions had given rise to much political unrest, and the teachings of Rousseau and the encyclopedists had even threatened the social and religious life of all Europe. It was a period of discontent, of change, and of war. From 1789 Europe had been constantly torn with wars. Napoleon, a man of the people, had overrun the Continent with his victorious armies, had made and unmade states, dethroned and created kings and emperors, and set all the established theories of privilege and "divine rights" at defiance. His overthrow did not remove the danger altogether, for there was still much to fear for those who cherished the rights and privileges upon which the old political and social fabric had been built. And so the allied powers combined to form the Holy Alliance—a league for the defense of Holy Church and Legitimacy.

One of the first measures of the Holy Alliance was that of restoring the throne of Spain to the Bourbons—a measure equally grateful to the church and helpful to the cause of legitimacy. But Spain was impoverished, her American colonies had been lost, and there were no resources available by which the Bourbon monarch could maintain himself. The Holy Alliance, therefore, proposed to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain for the purpose of placing a Bourbon securely on the throne, and then, to strengthen his resources and restore his realm to what it was before the revolutionary deluge had swept over the political world, they also proposed to reconquer his lost American colonies. This was a deliberate scheme for extending the European system to America—a system of holy alliances, intrigues for the overthrow of rival states, leagues for maintaining the "balance of power," leagues for the protection of thrones against liberalism, and all that. It was a system of sleepless intrigue, of devastating wars, of crushing taxation, of bitter commercial rivalries, of capricious invasions, of conquests, of military rule. From such a system America had nothing to gain and everything to fear. Liberal England also drew back, for it affronted her sense of justice as well as threatened her growing commercial supremacy in that part of the world. To check the movement in Europe and to better secure the independence of Spanish America, in whose cause Englishmen had fought and died under the leadership of Bolivar and San Martin, the British prime-minister, Mr. Canning, suggested to the American minister in London, Mr. Rush, that the United States government should unite with Great Britain to declare their disapproval of the scheme. This occurred in August, 1823, and in the following December President Monroe embodied the suggested declaration in his message to Congress.

These declarations are contained in four paragraphs, in great part explanatory, from which the following sentences are extracted,

to show what may be termed the four propositions advanced by President Monroe, and which constitute the famous "doctrine" bearing his name. These extracts are:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise and in the arrangements by which they may terminate (a negotiation with Russia regarding the rights and interests of the two countries on the northwest coast of the continent, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are hence forth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

"In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so."

"We owe it, therefore, in candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers (the allied powers: Russia, Austria, Prussia and France) to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies, and dependencies of any European power we have no interference, and shall not interfere. But with the governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

"It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course."

From these extracts it will be readily seen that these declarations have a special as well as a general application, and that they can not readily be detached from the special conditions which gave rise to them. With the exception of the first declaration ("that the American continents . . . are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers"), they are based directly upon the threatened action of the allied powers, and have special application to the "political system" of those powers. This "system" is referred to in every case where it is desired to declare the policy of the United States.

From a careful inspection of these declarations it is possible to deduce four distinct propositions, which should be considered as the "doctrine" enunciated by President Monroe himself. These propositions are:

1st.—Non-interference in European affairs;  
 2nd.—Opposition to further efforts at colonization by European powers, and to any extension of the political system of the allied powers to this hemisphere;

3rd.—Non-interference with the existing colonies and dependencies of European powers;

4th.—Non-interference in the affairs of other American states.

The first three of these propositions are so clearly expressed by President Monroe himself that there can be no dispute in regard to them. In the first, Monroe simply repeated the wise policy laid down by Washington that the United States should keep aloof from the affairs of Europe and thus avoid the dangers which would result from "entangling alliances" with powers whose interests were so widely different from those of the new world.

In the second, he opposed any further attempt to colonize, or to extend a vicious political system to the states established in North and South America. The limitations of this declaration have been often exceeded by the advocates of an aggressive foreign policy by the United States, but clearly without justification. The Monroe doctrine opposed further colonization, which means that no more European settlements were to be established nor territory conquered, for the purpose of extending European dominion on these continents. And in addition to this, the meddlesome and arbitrary "political system" of the allied powers, which had just crushed a liberal revolutionary movement in Naples and had overthrown a liberal government in Spain, all in the interests of absolutism, and which was helping to keep down the liberal aspirations of the French people, was warned away from these shores. The new states which had only just won, or were still struggling for their independence, were to be left wholly to themselves, to decide their own disputes and to work out their own

destinies. As free and independent states, their future was in their own keeping, and upon them alone rested the heavy responsibilities which they had assumed. There was no idea of an American protectorate in Mr. Monroe's mind, nor does he anywhere so much as hint at the exaggerated declarations now made that the United States is "practically sovereign" in this hemisphere, and that "its fiat is law." Mr. Monroe simply sought to prevent the execution of a conspiracy among certain despotic sovereigns to reconquer Spain's lost colonies for her, and he succeeded.

In the third proposition, Mr. Monroe declared expressly that the United States would not interfere with existing colonies and dependencies. If this means anything at all, it means that they were to be considered free to work out their own destinies in their own way. Whether they belonged to despotic Spain, or changing France, or liberal England, it should be one and the same to the United States. In their relations with, or responsibility to, other states, in their commerce and industrial development, and in their natural growth, they were to remain free from any interference from the United States.

The fourth proposition, however, is implied rather than stated in express terms. In two places President Monroe took great care to state that the United States had observed strict neutrality in the struggle between Spain and her rebellious American colonies, and that he considered it "the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves." If non-interference, then, was the true policy when those revolted colonies most needed help, how much more so must it be "the true policy" when their independence is secured and they are able to take care of themselves! To strengthen this implication, the lower house of the United States congress formally voted in 1826, when the Panama congress was under discussion, that "the United States ought not . . . to form any alliance, offensive or defensive, or negotiate respecting such alliance, with all or any of the South American republics; nor ought they to become parties with them, or either of them, to any joint declaration for the purpose of preventing the interference of any of the European powers with their independence or form of government," etc. The resolution then adds that the United States should be left free to act in any crisis as circumstances might require. This resolution clearly establishes the fact that the United States proposed to pursue exactly the same policy toward its sister American states that it pursued toward the transatlantic world—a policy of scrupulous non-interference.

The Monroe doctrine, then, is simply a declaration of policy which affirms that the United States is opposed to further European colonization on these continents, and that its future relations with European powers and their American colonies, and also with other American states, will be that of non-intervention in their domestic concerns. While it is admitted that America has its own special interests, in some particulars widely different from those of Europe, it also has other interests common to the whole civilized world, from which it cannot escape. Every independent American state is answerable to all nations for its international duties and responsibilities, and for these there can be no interposition on the part of a third state. If such interposition is made it can be only under the shield of a protectorate, and this was neither contemplated by President Monroe, nor is it now desired by any of the parties concerned.

A. J. LAMOREUX.

#### HINDUS AT TRINIDAD.

One of the most interesting excursions which the traveller can make in Trinidad is to the coolie village. The coolie village in connection with Port of Spain is about three miles from the town. The road thither is lined with bamboo thickets and rows of palm trees, and their shade is appreciated in this tropical region, where the direct rays of the sun are painful and dangerous. We drove through uncleanly suburbs where black vultures were feeding upon garbage, and soon came to the village. It is a collection of shanties by the roadside made of boards or of palm thatch supported on bamboo props. In front of each were men, women and children; a totally different race from the negroes or the black West Indians. Clothed in his long white linen gown, with a turban on his head, o-

with nothing on but the scarf twisted about his loins, the Hindu bears himself with dignity and reserve. His features are delicate and clear-cut, his manners are those of a civilization of which the negro knows nothing, and which indicates the sway of mind over matter. He may be a degraded heathen and know little more than the African, but he does not thus impress the visitor. He has the gravity of the sphinx, and an aristocratic bearing which is out of harmony with his environment. One instinctively connects the negro with the animal creation; it would be impossible to imagine the Hindu as anything but a man. Even when seated cross-legged before a little charcoal furnace fashioning silver and gold ornaments out of coins, or carrying loads, or working in the fields, there is something in shape or movement or expression that indicates mental power, a descent from a cultured ancestry, a superiority to present conditions. Much of this is doubtless due to the contrast which is presented in such a place as Port of Spain between the noisy and loose-mannered negroes of the town and the silent, self-contained coolies, who dwell apart in their own village; but circumstances will not wholly account for such marked differences as are seen in the races. There are many thousand of these coolies in Trinidad, and upon the whole the arrangements under which they emigrate and work in the island are beneficial to employer and employed. They are brought from Hindustan at the expense of the colony under the care of government agents, and are, of course, well cared for and fed during the voyage. On arrival those who are in good condition are apprenticed to owners who desire them, for five years. Families are not allowed to be separated, except in the case of children who are over fifteen years of age. They are bound by law to work nine hours a day for two hundred and eighty days in the year, and receive the regular rate of wages. The law punishes the coolie for wilful idleness, and the employer for any fraud in his dealings with the laborer. For the two first years a part of their payment consists of rations, but for the rest of their time they are paid in cash. Each estate employing coolies is obliged to provide a hospital, which is under the inspection of a medical visitor, and all the labor arrangements are subject to the inspection of a government agent, who visits the estates constantly and reports each week to the agent-general of immigrants. He in turn reports to the governor, who has absolute authority to cancel the contract and remove any or all of the coolies from an estate. The system is a good one, provided only that the agents and the governor are of high character and faithful in the discharge of their duties; and so far as I could learn, it has worked well in Trinidad.

When the five years of indenture are ended, the coolie can make a new contract for a year or he can work for whomsoever he chooses. After he has been in the colony ten years he can claim a free passage home to India, or he is allowed to receive instead of that claim a government grant of ten acres of land. The coolies have usually preferred the former, though some have settled permanently in the island and others have returned for a second term of service, bringing friends and relatives with them. Though these Hindus are all low caste, yet they do not amalgamate to any extent with the other blacks. They dwell by themselves as far as possible, they have a priest of their own religion, and they live a simple family life; they are jealous of their marital rights, extremely fond of their children, frugal in their expenditures, and as well behaved as any class of the community. They live mostly in the open air, for in the climate of Trinidad a house is only for a shelter when it rains or a place to sleep; and a hammock under one of the umbrageous trees is more attractive here than the best bed under a roof. A charcoal brazier and a brass pot, with a few jugs and dishes of coarse pottery, comprise all the household furniture which the coolie needs. Rice and cassava root, with the fruits which are ready at hand supply their scanty meals. They have little, but their wants are few; they have no debts and no duns; no clothes at the pawnbroker's, and very few anywhere; they are accumulating gold and silver pieces to support them for the rest of their lives in Hindustan, or they will go home to a blissful nirvana, or to its equivalent, in their simple imaginations.—"Augustus," in *New York Observer*.

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From The Textile Mercury, March 7th.

### VILLAGES OF STARVING WEAVERS.

It is with extreme reluctance that one criticizes adversely anything in connection with our sensitive German relations, more particularly where their industrial methods are in question. This feeling is all the more prominent in the mind in view of the outburst of alleged patriotism that have been called forth by recent events. As a commercial competitor Germany has shown her ability to fight for the trade of the world, as, while she has in many markets, not excluding our own, pressed us hard, the need of praise has been hers for the assiduity and intelligence with which this result has been achieved. But, if we are to believe an intelligent correspondent of a Scotch newspaper, the praise thus accorded must be accompanied by sympathy with, if not indignation at, the sufferings of some of the wretched workers whose products go to swell the total of Germany's export trade. The pictures he draws do not read like accounts of actual conditions, but are more suggestive of the horrors of the middle ages, or of life under some exceptionally ferocious Legree, with white men and women, instead of black, for slaves. The absence of the lash and other persuasive features of the Legree rule does not appreciably brighten this German picture; for the black slave, if he had the lash occasionally, always had his food, and the German unfortunate does not appear to have that always. The details furnished by the correspondent referred to are so exact that one feels constrained to place reliance in the report he forwards.

The district in which he made his inquiries is about 200 miles from the German capital, in the northern part of the province of Silesia, where there is a line of low hills called the Haystack mountains. Scattered among these hills, sometimes in villages and again in detached and isolated log cabins, are to be found about 2,000 people, who are called the Hunger-Menschen—human beings who never have enough to eat. Their business is hand-loom weaving, and it has been carried on so long on starvation wages that their bodies have shrunk and dwindled until the anthropologist may almost classify them as a separate species of the human family. Most of these weavers live in the little county of Glatz, but a few hours' ride from Breslau, and Goldbach is the Schandfleck or shame spot of Germany. It was a cold, rainy April morning when the correspondent and a friend climbed from Reinerz to the broad plateau on which the miserable little hamlet is situated. In about 30 minutes of stiff climbing they reached the top, and Goldbach was before them. Its low cabins were strung along both sides of the roadway for nearly half a mile, and even from where they stood they could hear the monotonous click-clack of the long line of looms. Some little children ran into the cabins to make known their arrival. The click-clack stopped for a moment, and ghost-like faces peered out of the windows. Such withered human beings had never been seen before. Their eyes were sunken and dull, and the skin on their faces, when not sickly white, was of a dingy yellow hue. They looked upon the visitors bewildered, and then fell back to their looms, and the click-clack began afresh. Herr Sammek was anxious to give his official statement of the case. Goldbach, he said, was the poorest place in the entire district. There are nearly a hundred weavers in the village, and they just barely exist. In the Bohemian-speaking villages farther to the west the weavers have always the alternative of working in the woods or at their looms as they choose, and they are consequently better situated. In Goldbach, however, this choice has never existed, and the villagers are now so weak and unaccustomed to out-door labour that they simply cannot undertake it. All that they are capable of is a little work in their gardens and weaving, and the competition with power-looms is so great that their cloth must be sold at the very lowest prices. The government in 1852 bought the land in Goldbach and re-sold it to the weavers on the instalment plan, each settler promising to pay five marks a year on his lot till the debt was purchased from them in the hope that personal ownership of house and garden would give the weavers a new impetus to work. Had there been enough work for them this hope, no doubt, would have been realised, but hand-loom weaving is so little in demand to-day that the lots are still unpaid for. The average annual income of

a family of eight persons is not more than 400 marks, or less than £20. This is supposed to cover all expenses, and it is not hard to understand why there are so many mortgages. The main kinds of weaving done in Goldbach are skirtings, handkerchiefs, sheets, and ticking. A middleman, living in Reinerz, furnishes the raw material, and then buys the cloth at a valuation agreed upon beforehand. The government has also had some work done here, but, as it usually wants towels for the army, and the weavers are too weak to do such heavy weaving, the middleman is the main employer. If there is a flaw in the cloth returned to him it is not paid for, and a case is known where a woman worked two weeks on some sheetings and all payment for the cloths delivered was refused because of some little mistake.

The bill of fare in the village varies a little in the different cabins, but in the main it consists of rye coffee, rye bread, and meal. A queer mixture of dough and meal is the favourite dish for Sundays. Potatoes are eaten when cheap enough. Most of the weavers have little gardens where they raise all the vegetables they can, but their lots are so small that they have no room for large crops. Their potatoes give out very early in the winter. Meat is seldom seen. Herr Sammek has it once a week, but he earns an extra 150 marks a year for his public services, and can afford it. The others get a taste of it once in six months. The greater part of the weavers in Goldbach are blood kindred, and married couples are frequently first cousins, but malformed children are surprisingly rare. Nearly every household has at least four boys and girls, and up to ten years of age they remain in good health. The correspondent asked the friend with him, who had remarked upon the fact, how he accounted for it. He shook his head doubtfully, and at first did not seem to have any explanation to give, but he finally said—"Na! the air helps a little!" When the children begin to weave, however, the life soon tells on them, and if they keep it up they grow thin and weak. As soon as a child can turn the crank of a spooling machine, he is enlisted into the service, and has almost as many hours of toil as his parents. At five o'clock, summer and winter, he must be up and doing, and after the few hours at school and play, he works on into the night with his elders. Herr Sammek does not think the older people would be strong if they worked out of doors a little—on farms for example. "We have tried it," he said, "but we are too thin blooded. Even in summer, if the wind blows hard, we shiver as you do in winter, and no fatter will take us." "But could you not go into factories?" A look of despair came into his face. "It is the same thing there," he answered. "If we ask a manufacturer for work, he says that we can't do enough. You see we lack the strength to run the big machines; and in factories they want people that can work hard. No; all that we can do is to weave." The story is inexpressibly sad, and is suggestive of the poverty of the lower stratum of the German population, compared with that of the French, British, and American. No Irish peasant in the smallest of shillings on the bleakest of Connemara hills is in such a plight as these unhappy inhabitants of Goldbach. That such a life can be possible suggests that Germany has still many advances to make before all her children can regard the Fatherland as a desirable home, or one in any way to be proud of. Such facts as those given above serve to explain, to a considerable extent, the enormous exodus of Germans to the United States and other fields of emigration, where life can be passed under happier conditions than those offered in the land of their birth.

How people are aware of the magnitude of the watermelon industry in the south. Thomasville, which is the center of the watermelon district, covers an area of 150 miles square. It includes the southwestern portion of Georgia and the northwestern portion of Florida, and when the season opens the eight departments of the railroads in this section move their headquarters to Thomasville, and the telegraph company sends down five extra operators to handle the increased business occasioned by the purchase and shipment of the crop. The season lasts about two months, beginning with July and ending with August, and last year between 9,000 and 10,000 carloads were shipped out of the state, carrying an average of 12,000 melons to a car, which makes a total of 11,000,000 melons contributed to the northern and western appetite. About 52,000 pounds of seed have been harvested in one season at Monticello. One grower declares that he has sold more than 11,500 worth of seed in one month.—American Cult.



—The new governor and vice-governor of Pernambuco are to assume office to-day.

—Barão de Laguna having declined to be a candidate for the federal senate, the anti-minimists in Pernambuco have chosen Barão de Contendas as their candidate.

—The owner of the Piracibá agricultural school, on the S. João de Matheus plantation, was laid on the 1st inst. in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

—The commandant of the French sloop *Campagna* died of yellow fever, on board that steamer in the port of Santos, on the 30th ult. He is said to have been ill only 24 hours.

—Several pickpockets were captured in the churches of São Paulo on the 3d inst. They were improving the opportunity afforded by the crowded attendance on the services of that day.

—It is reported that Gen. Solon, on account of the appointment of Gen. Aguiar to the place of adjutant-general of the army, has tendered his resignation of the command of the 3d military district.

—Among the deeply regretted victims of the fever epidemic in Araquara is Padre Hippolyto Evangelista Braga, who died on the morning of the 30th ult. He had only just been appointed to that unfortunate parish.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 4th inst. says that the reports in regard to the progress of the yellow fever at Campinas are very much exaggerated. On the previous day the whole number of yellow fever patients in that city was 120.

—The São Paulo *Reporter* of the 30th ult. states that a report was current that there were 650 cases of yellow fever in Campinas on the preceding day. The health authorities reported only 23 under treatment at the epidemic hospital on the 25th.

—It is said that the retiring governor of Pernambuco has tried to appease the people of that state recently by decreasing measures of recognized public utility. It will take a great many acts of this character to offset the injuries for which he is responsible.

—At a meeting of lenders of the opposition party in Macé on the 4th inst. a motion for fusion with the government party was adopted. There were 18 votes against the motion, including those of Senator Messias and Deputies Fernandes Lima and Loureiro.

—In S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, the sanitary inspectors have finally resolved to remove all persons attacked with yellow fever either to the isolated hospital or to places outside the city. He finds it impossible to isolate patients in the city and therefore it is impossible to check the spread of the disease.

—According to a telegram of the 4th inst. from Ouro Preto the district judge at Minas Gerais, one of his sons, a nephew and five other persons have been attacked and murdered by a body of men supposed to be acting under the orders of Col. Antonio Joaquim Brazileiro. Three of the assailants were also killed.

—A telegram from Bahia states that the steamer *Nile* entered that port 30 minutes before the *Chili*, with which it has been engaged in a race since leaving the port of Vigo. The *Nile* left Bahia at 4 o'clock p. m., on the 3d and the *Chili* at 3 o'clock a. m. on the 4th. The race will terminate at the port of Buenos Aires.

—The military club people would do well to cast a glance in the direction of Rezendes. At that place, according to a telegram published in yesterday's *Pais*, a monarchist flag was hoisted over the church on Saturday, and on Sunday four monarchists were chosen for the office of electors. The republicans, says the telegram, are indignant.

—The administrator of the São Paulo penitentiary has been dismissed, together with his assistant, because of the escape of prisoners a couple of weeks ago. The *affairs* in command of the guard and five men are also under arrest. Three of the escaped prisoners were captured on the Ribeiro Fries road and one at Brily in the 29th ult.

—A telegram of the 1st inst. from Pernambuco states that the Italians in that city held an indignation meeting on account of some allusions in Gov. Barbosa Lima's message to Italian policy in Africa. They addressed a communication to their consul, who is said to have answered that the governor had displayed a want of respect and that it was not worth while to make a diplomatic question of what he had said.

—The Republic of Curitiba, Paraná, says that both scarlet fever and camp are almost epidemic in that city, and calls upon the authorities and people to devise measures to check the propagation of the two diseases. It would appear to be worse than "almost epidemic," however, for the governor has advised the director of public instruction that "scarlet fever and diphtheria are raging epidemically," and that the public schools should be closed for 30 days.

—The constitution of Rio Grande do Sul is certainly worthy of serious consideration. In other parts of Brazil it is compulsory that the civil shall precede the religious marriage ceremony, which is said to be in accordance with federal law. In Rio Grande, however, the state constitution permits the religious ceremony to precede. Of course, we do not consider that it makes a particle of difference, but they say that Castilhos do what others are prohibited from doing.

—The *Municipal* of São Paulo is making a vigorous propaganda in favor of municipal autonomy. Our colleague has been publishing a municipal catechism, and is now distributing copies of the same gratuitously among the municipal council of the country. The object is certainly good, but it will surely lead to trouble unless it is accompanied by proper restrictions. There must be rigid limitations to the liberty of these councils, together with legal responsibility, or serious abuses will surely follow.

—There was a curious demonstration of ignorant prejudice in Bahia on the 1st inst. To check the propagation of yellow fever, the government had taken a building on the Federação road for an isolated infirmary. On the night of the 1st a group of persons attacked the building, breaking down its doors and fences, carrying away a female patient, and then setting fire to the place. Fortunately the building was not burned, but the poor woman has since died because of her removal from the place.

—In S. Paulo an engraver named Alberto Monin has been arrested on the charge of having engraved the counterfeit 100,000 notes circulating in that state. He is said to have made important disclosures.

—It is anticipated that the new governor of Pernambuco will introduce many radical reforms into the administration of that state, among which will be the suppression of various unnecessary offices and the dissolution of the military police force of the state. If he does this he will certainly receive the enthusiastic commendation of the people of that state.

—At Pirassununga, São Paulo, they have a lazaretto situated a kilometre from the town, and sanitary officers are detailed to visit every train. Every person coming from an infected place must be fumigated, and have his baggage disinfected, and must then go to the lazaretto, or to an isolated house, and remain in quarantine from 5 to 8 days. Should any arrival escape the vigilance of these officials, the proprietors of hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses are obliged, under heavy penalties, to report them to the authorities. In this manner Pirassununga is keeping the epidemic out.

—An Ouro Preto telegram of the 4th inst. says that a body of *Jagunços* from Bahia have crossed the border and sacked the town of S. Francisco, in Minas Geraes, killing and wounding many persons and expropriating from others promises to pay large sums of money. The government of Minas Geraes has ordered 80 policemen to proceed from Diamantina to S. Francisco; but it is stated that the bandits have already returned to Bahia. The chief of police of Minas Geraes, it is asserted, will endeavor to obtain from the state government of Bahia permission for a force to enter that state in pursuit of the bandits.

—A Paralytia telegram of the 2nd says: "The epidemic continues violent. Again to-day I have found six new patients. There is no notary, sub-delegate and physician in the place. Persons have died without a particle of assistance." The dispatch is signed by Dr. Jorge da Cunha. It is a very disheartening comment on the situation there to be told that the very men who are most needed have taken to ignominious flight. Without a physician to attend the sick, or a police official to maintain order, or a notary to transact legal business, the situation of the citizens of Paralytia is anything but satisfactory.

—There seems to be some trouble in Jafé, São Paulo, between the state sanitary officials and the poor people of the town. According to the São Paulo paper, a group of Portuguese recently threatened the sanitary inspector Dr. Ribas and ordered him to leave the town. The inspector armed himself and assistants and took an advantageous position near the jail, where some friends joined them. The mob then withdrew. There is of course much ignorant prejudice in all this, the poor people believing that they are being sacrificed. If medical men and sanitary officials were gentler with them and were they to explain why certain measures are necessary, perhaps much of this trouble would be avoided.

—The São Paulo police are still hard at work hunting counterfeiters, and the latter are still busy passing their wares in out-of-the-way towns. Boats are now circulating in the large quantity of these notes suddenly appearing in circulation there. On the 1st, according to the *Diário Popular*, a São Paulo police delegate discovered a store which had been engraved for some counterfeiters, and issued orders for the arrest of the engraver; but the *Reporter* says that an engraver named Alberto Monin had been arrested and that he had made important disclosures. To all this the *Municipal* adds that a police delegate and two detectives had been visited Casa Branca where they arrested a young man of influential position for some alleged connection with this criminal business.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The action of Judge Alcides Lima in declaring unconstitutional the new jury law has provoked a violent explosion of enthusiasm. On hearing of the decision the dictator immediately telegraphed to the judge, asking whether he had been correctly informed. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, he at once instructed the state solicitor to prosecute Alcides Lima, whom he regarded as a flagrant delinquent. He then issued orders for transferring from Rio Grande to the remote town of Passo Fundo the prosecuting attorney Dr. Domingos Koehn, who, belonging to one of the opposition parties and being a personal friend of the judge, is considered by Castilhos open to suspicion. Dr. Plínio Casado has been appointed prosecuting attorney *ad interim* and has already arrived at Rio Grande for the purpose of taking office. He has been instructed to promote the fulfillment of the verdict of the jury, which was rendered in the case in which Judge Alcides Lima declared the new law unconstitutional.

The prompt action taken by Castilhos in this matter and the fury with which Alcides Lima is assailed by journals published in the dictator's interest, show that the latter and his followers fully understand the importance of this case and the danger which threatens the dictatorship if the courts are permitted to invalidate unconstitutional legislation. On the other hand the opposition seems disposed to rally around the judge and make strenuous exertions to uphold the independence of the judiciary. Prominent lawyers have been consulted and telegrams have been sent to the President of the republic informing him of all that has occurred. Among the lawyers consulted is Dr. Ruy Barbosa, whose opinion is decidedly favorable to the action of the judge. He contends that Castilhos' law is a flagrant violation of the constitution, attacking in its essential parts the right of trial by jury, which a constitutional provision promises to maintain.

The report that Gen. Cantuária has tendered his resignation has been confirmed. Two motives are ascribed to the commander of the 6th military district in taking this step: the appointment of Gen. Aguiar, an officer of inferior rank, to the post of adjutant-general of the army and the proposed transfer of the 29th battalion, which is transferred from Pelotas to the city of Rio Grande do Sul. It is probable that these are merely the immediate causes of his resolution to resign, which is due, no doubt, to the general cause of finding his action constantly hampered by the interference of Minister Vasques, by the plots of Julio de Castilhos and

by the insubordination of the officers under his command.

A striking instance of the prevalent contempt for discipline is the arbitrary and unjust sentence inflicted upon a soldier of the 11th battalion of infantry, stationed at the town of D. Pedro. This officer, it is stated, has so little conception of the responsibilities of the position which he occupies as to cause persons who incur his displeasure to be arrested and flogged. Among the stories related in regard to Mineirovis is that of his having on one occasion caused a child to be torn from its mother's arms and taken to jail, where it was subjected to this humiliating chastisement.

Recently one of Mineirovis's sons had a quarrel with a grocery clerk and the major at the head of a detachment of soldiers entered the establishment at which this clerk is employed, seized him and caused him to be flogged. Acts of this kind have excited the indignation of the press, which demands Mineirovis's removal, and Col. Carlos Telles has gone to D. Pedro to investigate the matter.

Castilhos continues to make known their approval of the new law on the 21st ult. at the military club in Rio de Janeiro. On the 2nd inst. a meeting for this purpose was held at Pelotas under the presidency of ex-minister Cassiano do Nascimento. On the same day there was sent from S. Buja a telegram, signed by Gens. Lima and Vargas and Colonels Apurion Mariense and Gonçalves, promising to send 10,000 missaristas to Rio de Janeiro to second the efforts of the military club. This offer to send 10,000 men, out of the state will be a surprise to those who know that Castilhos can hardly hold himself in office, even with the assistance of the troops of the general government. When he succeeds in making his present position secure, it will then be time enough to think of conquering the rest of Brazil.

Col. Alvaro de Carvalho and his friends appear to have decided on a definite union with the party of Dr. Honório Baptista. Their paper, the *Rio Grande do Sul*, is vigorously attacking Castilhos, whom it accuses of having sacrificed republican principles for the sake of his own private views. A declaration of another opposition paper, to be called *A Grândia Paulista*, is announced. Ex-minister Cassiano do Nascimento is now editor-in-chief of the *Diário Popular*, the Castilhist organ at Pelotas.

Col. Christino Thaden de Miranda, who has a cattle farm near Rosário, has applied for compensation for losses sustained during the war. He complains that his horses, fences and trees were very much damaged and that 3,000 head of cattle and 600 horses were stolen from him. He produces 25 witnesses to corroborate his statements.

Gen. Bacellar, ex-commander of the 5th military district, has returned from Paraná, and Col. José Carlos Pinto has left for Santa Catharina, where he will take command of the 3rd battalion of artillery. Souza Junior, Filipeiro Machado has left for Rio de Janeiro and Dr. Fernando Abibito for Buenos Aires, where he will again take charge of the Brazilian legation.

João Francisco and his men are to be stationed at Alegrete.

#### RAILROAD NOTES.

—On the 30th ult. two trains were derailed at Belem, near this city, because of defective switches, one of them being the S. Paulo express.

—The construction of the Sul Espírito Santo line is said to be progressing rapidly. Over a thousand laborers are employed on the first section alone.

—The new regulations of the Central railway went into effect on the 1st inst. They were initiated with the usual number and description of accidents.

—In our last issue we stated that under the new regulations the Director of the Central railway is to receive 500\$ for expenses. We should have said "5000\$ a month."

—At Cascadura on Thursday at 8 o'clock p. m. a man was run over and killed by a suburban train. On his person were found a prayer book and 12 pictures of the late Empress.

—Much complaint is made in regard to the inadequate lighting of the electric trams, which can not easily be distinguished at night. Could not the company arrange transparencies on them?

—On the 1st inst. the down train on the Canagá road ran into a drove of mules near Santa Anna do Marilny and was derailed. Eight mules were killed and 4 cars were very much damaged. The track was considerably injured.

—The central railway is calling for tenders, for which will be received up to day after to-morrow, for 40 first-class passenger cars, including 20 for suburban traffic, 20 second-class cars all for this traffic, six sleeping cars, 50 coal cars, 50 cattle cars and 10 cars for horses.

—The new regulations of the Central seem to be designed more for the benefit of employees than of the public. In fact this great railway has degenerated into a mere employment bureau, a public step-mother for protégés and political parasites. It is said to employ 15,000 men, who do badly and carelessly what 5,000 ought to do well. It has become a burden to the country, instead of being a source of revenue.

—On the 30th a mixed train left Belem with the springs of one of the waggon in a dangerous condition owing to the loss of certain screws. A passenger noticed the defect, but said nothing about it. After running a short distance the spring gave way and the waggon was derailed. Signals were made for the driver to stop, but he paid no attention to them until some men climbed over the waggon to inform him. Considerable damage was done to the track and a delay of two hours occurred.

—If railway officials were as zealous in attending to their duties and in caring for the material and machinery entrusted to their care, as they are in exercising their authority over travellers and ship. They somehow would not be so many accidents. Their somewhat lax policy has, in fact, become a broken wheel, or an empty bottle, which will never fail to detect a prohibited bag or any little personal irregularity. With such officials and employees the best railway in the world would soon be a failure.

—It is a mystery to us how people can prefer long nouns to short ones. Formerly one of the streets through which a branch of the Botanical Garden ran, was known as *Pedreira da Canelaria*, and the trams still use the name of "Canelaria." Some one is now finding fault about it, and wants the trams marked "Petro Americano e Canelaria Bento Lisboa." If the new names of the streets must be used, than surely let us drop the titles!

—Carnival merchants are complaining of the robbery of merchandise on the Leopoldina railway. One party denounces a certain robbery, and says that the cases are skillfully opened at the stations. In all probability there will be no cessation of the abuse until the courts find the railway companies (including the Central) responsible for the full value of the merchandise entrusted to their care. If they have to pay for the loss, they will then make some genuine effort to protect the property against damage and theft.

#### LOCAL NOTES.

—There is a letter at this office for "H. K. No. 90."

—Vice-President Manoel Vitorino Pereira arrived here Sunday from Bahia.

—The new Venezuelan minister was formally received yesterday by the President.

—The number of persons who visited the churches on last Thursday was unusually large.

—The Royal Mail steamer *AZ*, which entered port on Sunday, made the run from Bahia in 45 hours.

—The municipal library was visited last year by 13,297 persons, who consulted 14,913 works. The library now has 22,700 volumes, 183 maps, and 1,678 newspapers.

—It is said that Li Hong Chang will be present at the coronation of the Tsar, but he has been induced not to bring his English plays with him. At least, so it is said.

—The reformatory colony (*colônia correccional*) for vagabonds and disorderly characters (including *torpedos*) has been formally opened at Obaas Rio in the municipality of Angola do Rio.

—There were only 99 immigrants remaining on Ilha das Flores on the 1st inst. It is said that the new water pipes will soon be laid to supply the island with fresh water direct from the Niteroiy mains.

—It is stated that the executive committee of the party republicano federal intends publishing in book form some of the articles of the late Senator Aristides Lobo that have appeared in the periodical press.

—It is stated that part of the mail brought by the steamer *Oriana* and *Orellana*, which entered this port before 7 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, was not delivered by the postoffice until the following day.

—It is stated that the President of the republic has addressed a letter to Marshal Machado, thanking him for the valuable services which he rendered to the country as adjutant-general of the army.

—The *Pais* advocates the removal of the military guard from the official residence of the President of the republic. Quite right. And the next step should be to relieve him altogether from military pressure.

—On Wednesday evening Gen. Leite de Castro lectured at the military club on the organization of the German army. He failed to inform his hearers whether it is customary in the German army to vote political motions.

—According to the *Revue* of Paris, there are now in construction in Europe for the government of Brazil three cruisers in England, 2 torpedo boat catchers in Germany and 2 ironclads in France, whose total cost is estimated at 40,085,000 francs.

—There were 239 patients in the S. Sebastião yellow fever hospital on the 1st inst. It would be of much service to us to know what proportion of this number is from the shipping. Could not the director also give this information with the figures furnished the newspapers?

—It is said that the Uruguayan government has advised the Brazilian minister that it is now prepared to discuss the terms of a new sanitary convention. It will be quite hopeless, we fear; the Uruguayan government is of much too arbitrary a temper to negotiate such a convention.

—On opening an alias box at the Cruz dos Milhares church on the 1st inst., an envelope was found containing 1,420\$. Now, that is just the kind of "April Fool" we can commend. Unfortunately there was no such envelope in our editorial alias box, but the joke is quite as good for all that.

—The minister of justice has addressed a circular to the state governments advising them to contract for a certain number of places in the lunatic asylum in this city. The minister was evidently led to give this advice by the accounts which have reached him of the conduct of many of the governors.

—The returns from the national insane asylum for the month of March were as follows: patients under treatment March 1st, 665; received during the month 49; discharged 17; remaining March 31st 698. In addition to these there were 239 patients at the 60-beds for the insane on Governor's Island.

—The district judge of the federal district has issued an injunction, at the suit of Alberto Sarasin de Fonseca, Figueiredo & Co. and Thozas Antonio de Oliveira & Co., against the execution of the penal clauses of decree No. 1,941, of Jan. 17, 1895, which he decides to be illegal and unconstitutional.

—Our friends at the River will soon have the pleasure of welcoming another great Brazilian, Deputy José Carlos de Carvalho, the apostle of protection and imported national industries. And on our side, we may expect some effective illustrations during the next session.

—The new commandant of the Italian cruiser *Lombardia*, Capt. Bregante, arrived here on the 3rd inst. The *Lombardia* is now in port receiving coal and supplies, but will leave for Italy, it is expected, on Friday next. A number of Brazilians are being engaged as firemen, the Italian government agreeing to give them return passages to Brazil.



—87½ and other bills at 87½—87½, and the market closed without any special tendency. Sovereigns closed at





<i>Robertson</i> .....	London	2 March
<i>Royal George</i> .....	Leith	11 March
<i>Santhel</i> .....	Panama	..
<i>Seda</i> .....	Quincy	3 Feb.
<i>Sidonia</i> .....	Swansea	2 March
<i>Southern</i> .....	Glasgow	21 Feb.
<i>Santa Rosa</i> .....	Mantel	28 Feb.
<i>Schubert</i> (40).....	Hamburg	..
<i>Valparaiso</i> .....	Mantel	11 March
<i>Walter</i> .....	Hamburg	21 Feb.
<i>Willow</i> .....	Mantel	21 Dec

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Mar. 31	Matagorda	Bordeaux	Mess. Maritimes
31	Algo Nor	River Plate	To order
31	Coleridge	Buenos Aires	Norton, M. & C.
31	Lezanilla	Glasgow	Norton, M. & C.
31	Queensland	New York	R. Johnston & C.
31	Calcutta	New York	do
31	Niloude	Hague	do
31	Lydia	Buenos Aires	do
31	Compagnie	Santos	do
31	Orelima	Liverpool	do
31	Orelima	Valparaiso	do
31	Vito Arg	B. Aires	do
31	Habington	Santos	do
31	Paraguay	do	do
31	Paraguay	do	do
31	Un. Denny	Antwerp	do
31	Delcaba	New York	do
31	Concorde	Antwerp	do
31	Florida	Penaeol	do
31	Comuna	do	do
31	Alfonso	do	do
31	Colombo	do	do
31	Palmas	do	do
31	Palmas	do	do
31	Turkish	do	do
31	Julia Park	do	do
31	Alfonso	do	do
31	Russland	do	do
31	S. of Mag. L.	do	do
31	Davis	do	do
31	Nile	do	do
31	B. Aires	do	do
31	Gelivara	do	do

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Mar. 31	Campana	Haarlem	Sundries
31	Fortunata	Genoa	do
31	Campana	Santos	do
31	Warburg	do	do
31	Calcutta	do	do
31	Orissa	Liverpool	do
31	Hamp	Glasgow	do
31	Levanza	do	do
31	Habington	Bremen	do
31	Orelima	Valparaiso	do
31	Matagorda	River Plate	do
31	Freshfield	St. John	do
31	Lydia	Buenos Aires	do
31	Alfonso	do	do
31	Coleridge	New York	do
31	Porto Alegre	Hamburg	do
31	Delcaba	Mantel	do
31	Concorde	Santos	do
31	Beneice	do	do
31	Colombo	do	do
31	Lex. Palmer	do	do
31	Turkish	do	do
31	Comuna	Buenos Aires	do
31	Gelivara	New York	do

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Apr. 6th.

Circulation			
262,055,800	Stock 5% currency (40/100).....	955,000	955,000
100,000,000	Bonds of 1875, ..	944,000	944,000
124,640,000	Bonds 4% (100 converted).....	1,315,000	1,315,000
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....	2,450,000	2,450,000
24,751,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %.....	---	---
15,868,500	Do do 1880, 4 1/2 %.....	---	---
17,550,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	---	---
7,339,000	.. of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	---	---
4,000,000	.. of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	---	---

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8/1000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	do do series.....	200	3 000 - Jan. 96
50,000,000	do do series.....	80	205/1000 - 210 000
17,000,000	Constructor.....	200	10 500 - 11 000
20,000,000	Credito Moral.....	200	7 000 - Jan. 96
10,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	6 000 - Jan. 96
150,776,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	100	3 000 - Jan. 96
10,000,000	Republica do Brazil.....	200	10 000 - Jan. 96
10,000,000	do do series.....	200	6 000 - Jan. 96
10,000,000	Uniao Socioeconomica.....	100	145 500 - 148 000
10,000,000	do do series.....	200	65 500 - 67 000
10,000,000	Uniao Socioeconomica.....	200	231 000 - 235 000
10,000,000	do do series.....	100	175 000 - 177 000

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
40,000,000	Bahia & Minas.....	400	---
16,000,000	Maranhão.....	100	---
61,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	---
24,000,000	do do series.....	75	12/1000 - 14/1000
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	---
70,000,000	Uniao Socioeconomica.....	200	---
70,000,000	do do series.....	60	18 000 - 21 000

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000	Jardim Botânico.....	200	---
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	11/1000 - 12/1000

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000	Allouga.....	200	---
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	---
3,000,000	Canoea.....	200	---
6,000,000	Canoea Industrial.....	200	---
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	10 000 - Jan. 96
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	40 000 - Jan. 96
1,200,000	Manoelina Fluminense.....	200	6 000 - Jan. 96
6,000,000	Petropolis.....	200	6 000 - Jan. 96
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	---
300,000	Santa Luz.....	200	6 000 - Jan. 96

## FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 5th, 1896.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
<b>American</b>				
Ing. M. B. Tower	665	Feb. 4	Macao	Wilson & C.
Ing. Good News	670	Apr. 2	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
<b>Argentine</b>				
Ing. Alberto Cunha	142	Mar. 23	P. Alegre	To order
<b>Austrian</b>				
bk Emma	365	Feb. 11	Marselles	To order
<b>British</b>				
sp. Morambique	323	Feb. 5	Hull	Gas Co.
bk Assyria	1092	8	Antwerp	General de C. & I.
sp. East Indian	1633	11	Cardiff	Harz Coal Co.
sp. Z. Ring	1297	19	Penaeol	General de C. & I.
sp. M. L. J. J.	1449	Mar. 4	Penaeol	F. P. Passos
sp. New City	1393	5	Penaeol	V. W. Ginn & Co.
ing. White Wings	495	5	Penaeol	Azevedo, H. P. & Co.
bk. Amazonas	2326	6	Cardiff	R. Rodrigues & C.
bk. Tanjung	878	12	Penaeol	General de C. & I.
bk. Canibah	1251	16	Penaeol	General de C. & I.
sp. Jones Kerr	1251	16	Cardiff	Harz Coal Co.
bk. Gueda	638	16	Penaeol	General de C. & I.
bg. Grey Yen-Cale	713	16	Liverpool	Hime & C.
ing. Geneste	528	17	Swansea	R. Rodrigues & C.
ing. L. G. Crosby	417	17	Mossoro	John Moore & C.
sp. Nile	2072	18	Cardiff	Gas Co.
sp. Alex. Vents	1297	19	Cardiff	R. Rodrigues & C.
ing. Hube	376	20	Swansea	Harz Coal Co.
bg. Aldine	314	21	Rosario	To order
bg. Blenheim	190	21	Penaeol	L. A. Magalhães
bk. Y. Redm	575	20	Cardiff	Harz Coal Co.
sp. Falk. de Des.	1846	29	Cardiff	Harz Coal Co.
bk. Canby	790	30	Sunderland	Wilson Sons & C.
ing. White Wings	395	Apr. 3	Buenos Aires	F. P. Passos
<b>Danish</b>				
bg. Haabet	107	Jan. 31	Alfonso	To order
ing. Marie Sophie	254	Mar. 15	Hamburg	C. Schmitzplan
ing. Sympie	149	31	Mossoro	A. O. Maia
<b>Dutch</b>				
bg. Vlaanderen	467	Sept. 13	Hamburg	C. Hecksler & C.
<b>German</b>				
bk. Marie	350	Feb. 7	Mantelles	To order
bk. Friedr. Mohr	1297	11	Antwerp	A. Avenir & C.
ing. Joaquin	279	Apr. 5	San Carlos	C. P. Keller & C.
<b>Italian</b>				
bk. Alpino	512	Feb. 19	Mantelles	E. Ott & C.
bk. Rosa	853	Mar. 13	Penaeola	Edificadora Co.
bk. Giuseppe	698	18	Mcble	V. W. Ginn & Co.
bk. Corn. Zino	971	25	Penaeola	General de C. & I.
<b>Norwegian</b>				
bk. O. Trygvason	820	Mar. 5	Penaeola	General de C. & I.
bk. Rosa	305	Apr. 27	Byth	To order
bk. Rifundo	500	Apr. 1	Cardiff	Harz Coal Co.
bk. Ellid	757	3	Greenock	B. Rodrigues & C.
<b>Portuguese</b>				
bk. Bella Font	560	Mar. 15	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & C.
bk. Quilmes	374	18	Oporto	To order
<b>Spanish</b>				
Catalina	478	Mar. 9	Montevideo	G. Guineon & C.
Concepcion	555	31	Montevideo	G. Guineon & C.
<b>Swedish</b>				
E. Rik	387	Feb. 25	Lo mda	Walter, C. & C.
Hent	415	Mar. 25	Gotenborg	General de C. & I.
Norbjemen	602	31	Cadix	To order

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

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These machines are made entirely from copper and their durability is therefore not affected by any chemical action arising from the acids contained in the water, and we claim the three following points of vantage:

1. They consume 8000 lbs gas on account of the air pressure;
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In stock: Gasoline machines, especially adapted for the use of planters, important coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2.00, 1/2 dozen boxes for \$12.00 and One dozen boxes for \$20.00.

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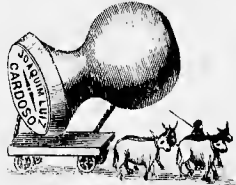
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The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a  
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These natural mineral waters are well known  
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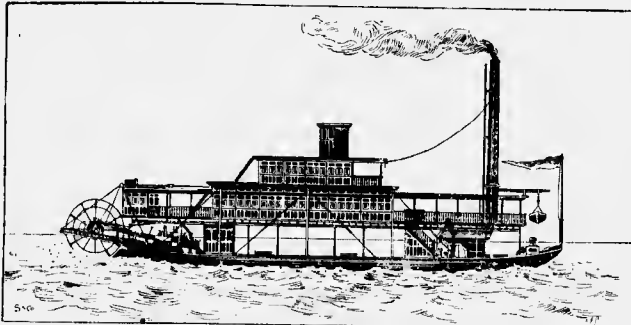
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